



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : A21D 4/00, A23K 3/02, A01F 25/00		A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 00/08942 (43) International Publication Date: 24 February 2000 (24.02.00)
<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/US99/17031</p> <p>(22) International Filing Date: 28 July 1999 (28.07.99)</p> <p>(30) Priority Data: 09/131,522 10 August 1998 (10.08.98) US</p> <p>(71) Applicant: JONES-HAMILTON CO. [US/US]; 8400 Enterprise Drive, Newark, CA 94560 (US).</p> <p>(72) Inventor: KNUEVEN, Carl, J.; 841 S. Christopher, Bowling Green, OH 43402 (US).</p> <p>(74) Agent: SUTTER, Gary, M.; MacMillan, Sobanski & Todd, LLC, 4th floor, One Maritime Plaza, 720 Water Street, Toledo, OH 43613 (US).</p>		<p>(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).</p> <p>Published <i>With international search report.</i></p>	
<p>(54) Title: SODIUM BISULFATE AS ACIDULANT IN FOODS</p> <p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>A method for providing an acidulant effect in a food. A food is prepared including sodium bisulfate in an amount effective to act as an acidulant. Moisture is added in an amount effective to dissolve the sodium bisulfate. In a preferred embodiment, a leavened baked good is prepared including a baking carbonate, and sodium bisulfate in an amount effective to react with the baking carbonate to release carbon dioxide to leaven the baked good. A food composition including sodium bisulfate in an amount effective to act as an acidulant in the food, and moisture in an amount effective to dissolve the sodium bisulfate.</p>			

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	ML	Mali	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	MN	Mongolia	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MR	Mauritania	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MW	Malawi	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MX	Mexico	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	NE	Niger	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NL	Netherlands	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NO	Norway	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NZ	New Zealand	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakhstan	RO	Romania		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
CZ	Czech Republic	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		
EE	Estonia						

TITLE

SODIUM BISULFATE AS ACIDULANT IN FOODS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 This invention relates in general to acidulants for use in foods, and in particular to the use of sodium bisulfate as an acidulant in foods.

Acidulants are acids which are added to foods to provide a variety of functions. The major functions are: to enhance the flavor of the foods by imparting a tart, sour taste; to lower pH, thus preventing the growth of bacteria 10 which cause spoilage and food poisoning; and to chelate metal ions such as iron and copper which catalyze rancidity reactions in fats. Commonly used acidulants are citric, acetic, fumaric, ascorbic, propionic, lactic, adipic, malic, sorbic, phosphoric and tartaric acids. Most of the acidulants are organic acids.

The known acidulants are not always totally satisfactory. For example, 15 the organic acids are relatively weak, so that a relatively large amount of the acid must be used in the food to achieve the desired pH lowering and/or the desired sour flavor. This can undesirably increase the cost of the food, and can present other disadvantages. Some of the acidulants, such as citric acid and malic acid, are relatively expensive to begin with. Some acidulants are not very soluble in 20 foods. Other acidulants are difficult to handle during food processing because of their corrosive nature. Accordingly, it would be desirable to provide a new acidulant for use in foods as an attractive alternative to the known acidulants.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

25 This invention relates to a method for providing an acidulant effect in a food. The method comprises preparing a food including sodium bisulfate in an amount effective to act as an acidulant in the food, and further including moisture in an amount effective to dissolve the sodium bisulfate. In a preferred embodiment, the method comprises preparing a leavened baked good including

sodium bisulfate as an acidulant in the leavening system. The leavening system includes a baking carbonate and sodium bisulfate in an amount effective to react with the baking carbonate to release carbon dioxide to leaven the baked good. Preferably, the sodium bisulfate is included in an amount within a range of from 5 about 0.1% to about 1.0% by weight of the baked good. When used in the leavening system of a baked good, preferably the sodium bisulfate is finely ground so that the particles have an average diameter within a range of from about 0.03 millimeter to about 0.2 millimeter. The invention also relates to a food composition including sodium bisulfate in an amount effective to act as an 10 acidulant in the food, and further including moisture in an amount effective to dissolve the sodium bisulfate.

It was not previously thought to use sodium bisulfate as an acidulant in foods. Previously, sodium bisulfate was used mainly in industrial chemicals and cleaners, in metal finishing, and in other uses much different from acidulants in 15 foods. Sodium bisulfate does not come to mind when a person thinks of acids for addition to foods. It does not have an "acid" handle on it. It is not considered in the same class of products as the known acidulants. The majority of the known acidulants are organic acids, which are common ingredients in foods, and which are often naturally occurring in foods. Sodium bisulfate is not an organic 20 acid. Prior to this invention, sodium bisulfate had not been approved by the Food and Drug Administration for use in foods. It is believed that previous commercial sodium bisulfate products had too many impurities for use in foods. Further, it was not evident that sodium bisulfate would be desirable for use as an 25 acidulant in foods. It is believed that sodium bisulfate is the first totally new acidulant in 20 years.

Various objects and advantages of this invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art from the following detailed description of the preferred embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

The sodium bisulfate for use as an acidulant in foods according to this invention is a sodium salt of sulfuric acid generally expressed as NaHSO₄ (CAS Reg. No. 7681-38-1). A preferred sodium bisulfate product is manufactured by 5 Jones-Hamilton Co., 30354 Tracy Road, Walbridge, Ohio 43465. The Jones-Hamilton sodium bisulfate is a dry product comprising crystalline solid particles. The particles have a spherical shape with an average diameter within a range from about 0.25 millimeter to about 1 millimeter, usually about 0.74 millimeter. The product is hygroscopic and is readily soluble in water. The product can be 10 safely handled without harm to the skin. It is significantly less expensive than many of the known acidulants.

The Jones-Hamilton sodium bisulfate is also preferred because it is a high quality product with low impurity levels. The product includes sodium bisulfate in an amount within a range of from about 91.5% to about 95.5% by weight 15 (typically about 93%), and sodium sulfate in an amount within a range of from about 4.5% to about 8.5% by weight (typically about 7%). If the product contained less sodium bisulfate, it would not be as effective in lowering pH and imparting a sour flavor to the foods. If the product contained more sodium bisulfate, it would be too tacky and would clump up because free sulfuric acid 20 would be present. As a result, the product would not flow well, and it would be poorly suited for use in foods such as dry mixes. (In determining the percentage of sodium bisulfate in foods according to the invention, only the actual amount of sodium bisulfate in the product is included in the calculation, while other materials such as sodium sulfate are ignored in the calculation.)

25 The product is also low in impurities, containing less than 0.003% heavy metals (typically less than 0.0004%), less than about 0.05% water insoluble substances (typically about 0.001%), and less than 0.003% selenium (all measured by weight percent). If the product contained more heavy metals, it would raise concerns about toxicity. If the product contained more water

insoluble substances (e.g., specks of dust and other contaminants), it would have an undesirable appearance in foods such as beverages. The product has a moisture content (measured by loss on drying) of less than 0.8% (typically about 0.2%). If the product had a higher moisture content, it would not be suited for
5 use in a food such as a dry mix (e.g., a cake mix or a dry beverage mix). The product would not mix well with the other dry ingredients, and the high moisture could cause the sodium bisulfate to become acidic and react prematurely with the other ingredients.

The low impurities and low moisture content of the Jones-Hamilton
10 sodium bisulfate allow it to meet Food Chemicals Codex specifications. The Food and Drug Administration recently issued a letter in which it did not question the conclusion that Jones-Hamilton's sodium bisulfate is generally recognized as safe (GRAS) as an acidulant in foods. As mentioned above, it is believed that previous commercial sodium bisulfate products had too many
15 impurities to meet the Food Chemicals Codex specifications. Of course, the present invention is not limited to the use of the Jones-Hamilton sodium bisulfate, but rather it includes any sodium bisulfate product suitable for use in foods.

Advantageously, the use of sodium bisulfate as an acidulant in foods
20 provides a happy medium between the use of organic acids typically used as acidulants, and the use of common inorganic acids such as sulfuric acid and hydrochloric acid. Typical organic acids are weakly acidic, having a pK_a of about 3-4. Sodium bisulfate is more strongly acidic than most organic acids, having a pK_a of 1.9. As a result, significantly less sodium bisulfate is needed
25 than organic acid to provide a desired pH lowering and/or sour taste. However, sodium bisulfate is weakly acidic compared to the common inorganic acids, such as sulfuric acid and hydrochloric acid. The common inorganic acids, having a pK_a of less than 1, will lower pH very quickly and too much. This can cause harmful effects on the food, such as hydrolysis, flocculation, dispersion, and

color and emulsion instability, which are all strongly affected by pH. The amount of common inorganic acid necessary to produce a desired sour taste also lowers the pH too much. While sodium bisulfate can be used in conjunction with other food additives, it should not be used with hydrochloric acid or sulfuric acid because of their detrimental effect on foods. Preferably, the food includes no inorganic acids having a pK_a of less than 1.

The sodium bisulfate can be used as an acidulant in a wide variety of foods. The term "foods", as used herein, includes foods and beverages. The food uses for acidulants are well known to those skilled in the art, and include the following:

Baked goods: Acidulants are used in the leavening system of leavened baked goods, as will be discussed further below. Acidulants also are used for flavoring and for pH lowering in fruit fillings of pies and cakes.

Beverages: Acidulants are used in carbonated beverages, non-carbonated (still) beverages (e.g., fruit juice drinks and nectars), sports drinks, dietetic drinks, wines, beverage powders and gelatin desserts. The acidulants are used for flavoring and pH lowering.

Candies, confectioneries, gelatins, jellies, jams, and preserves: Acidulants are used for flavoring and pH lowering.

Canned fruits and vegetables (including juices): Acidulants are used to reduce the heating necessary for sterilization, and for flavoring.

Dairy products: Acidulants are used for flavoring and for their preservative action.

Meat and seafoods: Acidulants preserve meat and seafoods by retarding rancidity.

Fats and oils: Acidulants help to prevent rancidity and the development of off-flavors.

The sodium bisulfate is included in the food in an amount effective to act as an acidulant in the food. Usually, the sodium bisulfate is included in an

amount within a range of from about 0.01% to about 2.0% by weight of the food. The food ingredients should be thoroughly mixed so that the sodium bisulfate is uniformly distributed throughout the food.

The optimum particle size of the sodium bisulfate will vary depending on 5 the type of food. Usually, the particles will have an average diameter within a range of from about 0.03 millimeter to about 1 millimeter. If desired, the sodium bisulfate can be ground or otherwise processed to reduce the particle size before incorporation into the food, by methods well known to those skilled in the art.

The sodium bisulfate is acidic only in aqueous solution. Consequently, 10 for the sodium bisulfate to be effective as an acidulant, the food must include sufficient moisture to dissolve the sodium bisulfate. The sodium bisulfate is hygroscopic and will readily absorb moisture from the other food ingredients.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the sodium bisulfate is used 15 as an acidulant in the leavening system of a baked good. As is well known to those skilled in the art, the leavening of a baked good is accomplished by liberation of carbon dioxide within the dough or batter during its preparation and in the early stages of baking. The carbon dioxide serves the purpose of lightening the baked good, giving it a finer, smoother texture and increasing its volume.

20 The leavening system includes sodium bisulfate and an alkaline substance capable of releasing carbon dioxide upon reaction with the sodium bisulfate. Usually, the alkaline substance is a baking bicarbonate, preferably an alkali metal bicarbonate, i.e., sodium bicarbonate, potassium bicarbonate, ammonium bicarbonate, calcium bicarbonate, magnesium bicarbonate, lithium bicarbonate, 25 or a mixture thereof.

The sodium bisulfate can be used as an acidulant in the leavening system of a variety of baked goods including, for example, cakes, quick breads, muffins, biscuits, pancakes, waffles, and the like, which require the generation of carbon dioxide in order to "rise" when they are baked. Preferably, the sodium bisulfate

is included in an amount within a range of from about 0.1% to about 1.0% by weight of the baked good.

As will be described below, it has been discovered that the particle size of the sodium bisulfate is important for providing an optimum product in some 5 baked goods. When used in the leavening system of a baked good, preferably the sodium bisulfate is finely ground so that the particles have an average diameter within a range of from about 0.03 millimeter to about 0.2 millimeter.

Basic Yellow Cakes

Basic yellow cakes were prepared using sodium bisulfate as the acidulant in the leavening system. Specifically, the leavening system included sodium bisulfate and sodium bicarbonate. Each of the cakes using sodium bisulfate as
 5 the acidulant was prepared as follows:

	<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>Weight</u>
	cake flour	293 grams
	sugar (granulated)	346 grams
10	sodium bisulfate	7 grams
	sodium bicarbonate	5 grams
	salt	6 grams
	milk (skim)	305 grams
	shortening (Crisco)	75.5 grams
15	water	55.9 grams
	eggs (mixed)	156 grams
	vanilla extract	3 grams

The flour, sugar, sodium bisulfate, sodium bicarbonate and salt were combined in a mixing bowl. Next, 188 grams of the milk and the shortening
 20 were added to the mixing bowl. These ingredients were mixed in a Hobart Kitchen Aid mixer at #2 speed for 2 minutes, using a paddle to aid the mixing. Then, the eggs, 117 grams of the milk, and the vanilla extract were added to the mixing bowl. The ingredients were mixed at #3 speed for 2 more minutes to form a batter. The batter (1145 grams) was poured into a greased and floured
 25 (13 x 9 x 2-inch) pan and baked in a preheated oven at 350°F for 35 minutes.

For purposes of comparison, control cakes were prepared using baking powder as the leavening system. The baking powder contained sodium bicarbonate, tartaric acid and cornstarch. Each of the control cakes was prepared as follows:

	<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>Weight</u>
	cake flour	293 grams
	sugar (granulated)	346 grams
	baking powder	12 grams
5	salt	6 grams
	milk (skim)	305 grams
	shortening (Crisco)	151 grams
	eggs (mixed)	156 grams
	milk (skim)	117 grams
10	vanilla extract	3 grams

The flour, sugar, baking powder and salt were combined in a mixing bowl. Next, 188 grams of the milk and the shortening were added to the mixing bowl. These ingredients were mixed in a Hobart Kitchen Aid mixer at #2 speed for 2 minutes, using a paddle to aid the mixing. Then, the eggs, 117 grams of the milk, and the vanilla extract were added to the mixing bowl. The ingredients were mixed at #3 speed for 2 more minutes to form a batter. The batter (1145 grams) was poured into a greased and floured (13 x 9 x 2-inch) pan and baked in a preheated oven at 350°F for 35 minutes.

The cakes using sodium bisulfate as the acidulant, and the control cakes, 20 were tasted for flavor, and were observed for height, texture, and crumb structure. Sensory testing concluded that the flavor was very good in both types of cake. The cakes using sodium bisulfate as the acidulant were found to have a lighter, cleaner and slightly citrus-like taste with no off-flavors when compared to the control cakes. This flavor improvement was not expected beforehand. 25 Both types of cake were of equal height, texture and crumb structure.

The cakes using sodium bisulfate as the acidulant were prepared using both finely ground leavening components (sodium bisulfate and sodium bicarbonate) and leavening components having a larger particle size. The particles of the finely ground leavening components had an average diameter of

0.1 millimeter, while the larger particle size leavening components had an average diameter of 0.74 millimeter. The cakes prepared with finely ground leavening components produced good results in terms of surface appearance. The larger particle size leavening components produced black specks (sodium bisulfate) and brown surface flock (sodium bicarbonate). It was concluded that 5 the cakes should be prepared using finely ground leavening components.

Frostings and Glazes

Sodium bisulfate can be used as the acidulant in frostings and glazes. A ready-to-spread frosting is prepared as follows:

	<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>Weight %</u>
10	powdered sugar	45% - 55%
	shortening	11% - 21%
	water	11% - 21%
	corn syrup	3% - 11%
15	cocoa	3% - 6%
	salt	0.1% - 1%
	potassium sorbate	0.1% - 0.3%
	sodium bisulfate	0.1% - 0.4%

The ingredients are processed in a conventional manner to make the 20 ready-to-spread frosting. The sodium bisulfate should be added to frostings and glazes in an amount sufficient to reduce the pH to 5.5 or below.

Pie Fillings

Sodium bisulfate can be used as the acidulant in pie fillings. A pie filling is prepared as follows:

	<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>Weight % of Dry Mix</u>
5	sucrose	85% - 89%
	starch	7% - 11%
	sodium bisulfate	0.5% - 3%
	sodium citrate	0.5% - 3%
	color and flavor	as desired

10 The dry mix is combined with milk and/or water, and the ingredients are processed in a conventional manner to make the pie filling.

Starch Candies

Sodium bisulfate can be used as the acidulant in starch candies. A starch candy is prepared as follows:

	<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>Weight</u>
15	sugar	0.9 - 1.1 kilograms
	corn syrup	1.0 - 1.1 kilograms
	water	1.3 - 1.5 kilograms
	cream of tartar	4 - 6 grams
20	boiling starch	0.25 - 0.28 kilogram in 8 kilograms of water
	sodium bisulfate	4 - 8 grams
	color and flavor	as desired

The ingredients are processed in a conventional manner to make the
25 starch candy.

Jellies and Jams

Sodium bisulfate can be used as the acidulant in jellies and jams. A grape jelly is prepared as follows:

	<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>Weight</u>
5	grape juice	0.9 - 1.1 kilograms
	citrus pectin	5 - 7 grams
	sugar	1.2 - 1.3 kilograms
	25% sodium bisulfate solution	add until pH is 3.0 - 3.2

The ingredients are processed in a conventional manner to make the grape
10 jelly.

Gelatin Desserts

Sodium bisulfate can be used as the acidulant in gelatin desserts. A gelatin dessert is prepared as follows:

	<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>Weight % of Dry Mix</u>
15	sucrose	85 - 89%
	gelatin	8 - 10%
	sodium bisulfate	1 - 2%
	sodium citrate	0.5 - 1.5%
	color and flavor	as desired

20 The ingredients are processed in a conventional manner to make the gelatin dessert.

Low Calorie Salad Dressings

Sodium bisulfate can be used as the acidulant in low calorie salad dressings. A low calorie salad dressing is prepared as follows:

	<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>Weight</u>
5	powdered vinegar	15 - 20 grams
	crystalline fructose	10 - 15 grams
	salt	11 - 13 grams
	sugar	10 - 12 grams
	sweet dairy whey	11 - 13 grams
	blend of spices	8 - 10 grams
10	thickening agent	5 - 7 grams
	sodium bisulfate	3 - 5 grams
	xanthan	0.5 - 1.5 grams
	guar	0.5 - 1.5 grams
15	dehydrated parsley	0.2 - 0.4 gram
	titanium dioxide	0.2 - 0.4 gram

The ingredients are combined with 1 cup of water and 1 cup of skim milk, mixed well, and refrigerated for at least 1 hour.

Beverages

20 Sodium bisulfate can be used as the acidulant in beverages, including still beverages, carbonated beverages, sports drinks, and dietetic drinks. A lemonade beverage is prepared from the following dry mix ingredients:

	<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>Weight</u>
25	sucrose	100 - 120 grams
	sodium bisulfate	2 - 4 grams
	calcium phosphate	1 - 2 grams
	titanium dioxide	0.2 gram
	FD&C yellow powder	0.01 gram

The dry mix ingredients are added to 1000 grams of water, and mixed until dissolved.

Ketchups and Barbecue Sauces

Sodium bisulfate can be used as the acidulant in ketchups and barbecue sauces. A ketchup is prepared by adding sodium bisulfate at 0.2% to 1.0% (by weight) of the ketchup mix to produce a pH of 3 to 4. A barbecue sauce is prepared by adding sodium bisulfate at 0.2% to 1.0% (by weight) of the barbecue sauce to produce a pH of 2 to 4.

Wheat and Corn Flour Tortillas

Sodium bisulfate can be used as the acidulant in wheat and corn flour tortillas. Antimicrobials added to tortillas to preserve freshness work most efficiently at pH 5.5 to 5.8. The sodium bisulfate is added at 0.1% to 0.5% of flour weight to produce the desired pH.

Canned Vegetables

Sodium bisulfate can be used as the acidulant in canned vegetables such as beans, beets, broccoli, cabbage, carrots, mushrooms, peas, potatoes, spinach, tomatoes and turnips. The sodium bisulfate is added in an amount sufficient to reduce the pH of the canned vegetable to 4.5 or below.

The principle and mode of operation of this invention have been explained in its preferred embodiments. However, it must be understood that this invention may be practiced otherwise than as specifically explained without departing from its spirit or scope.

CLAIMS

1. A food composition comprising a food including sodium bisulfate added in an amount effective to act as an acidulant in the food, the added sodium bisulfate containing less than 0.003% heavy metals, less than 0.05% water insoluble substances and less than 0.003% selenium by weight, and the food further including moisture in an amount effective to dissolve the sodium bisulfate.
- 10 2. The food composition defined in Claim 1 wherein the sodium bisulfate is added as a product consisting essentially of from about 91.5% to about 95.5% sodium bisulfate and from about 4.5% to about 8.5% sodium sulfate, by weight.
- 15 3. The food composition defined in Claim 1 wherein the food excludes sulfuric acid and hydrochloric acid.
4. The food composition defined in Claim 1 wherein the sodium bisulfate is added in an amount within a range of from about 0.01% to about 20 2.0% by weight of the food.
5. A food composition comprising a food including sodium bisulfate added in an amount effective to act as an acidulant in the food, the added sodium bisulfate having a moisture content of less than 0.8% by weight, and the added sodium bisulfate containing less than 0.003% heavy metals, less than 0.05% water insoluble substances and less than 0.003% selenium by weight, and the food further including moisture in an amount effective to dissolve the sodium bisulfate.

6. The food composition defined in Claim 5 wherein the sodium bisulfate is added as a product consisting essentially of from about 91.5% to about 95.5% sodium bisulfate and from about 4.5% to about 8.5% sodium sulfate, by weight.

5

7. The food composition defined in Claim 5 wherein the sodium bisulfate is added in an amount within a range of from about 0.01% to about 2.0% by weight of the food.

10

8. A food composition comprising a food including sodium bisulfate added in an amount effective to act as an acidulant in the food, the added sodium bisulfate having a moisture content of less than 0.8% by weight, and the added sodium bisulfate containing less than 0.003% heavy metals, less than 0.05% water insoluble substances and less than 0.003% selenium by weight, the food further including moisture in an amount effective to dissolve the sodium bisulfate, and the food excluding sulfuric acid and hydrochloric acid.

15

9. The food composition defined in Claim 8 wherein the sodium bisulfate is added as a product consisting essentially of from about 91.5% to about 95.5% sodium bisulfate and from about 4.5% to about 8.5% sodium sulfate, by weight.

20

10. The food composition defined in Claim 8 wherein the sodium bisulfate is added in an amount within a range of from about 0.01% to about 2.0% by weight of the food.

25

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US99/17031

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) : A21D 4/00; A23K 3/02; A01F 25/00
US CL : 426/321, 534, 590, 654

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 426/321, 534, 590, 654

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched
HAWLEY'S CONDENSED CHEMICAL DICTIONARY

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

WEST 1.2

SEARCH TERMS: SODIUM BISULFATE, PRESERV\$, ACIDULANT

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US 5,773,063 A (KNUEVEN) 30 June 1998, abstract, column 3, lines 3-25.	1-10
A	US 5,198,254 A (NISPEROS-CARRIEDO et al.) 30 March 1993.	1-10
Y	US 4,374,152 A (LOTER) 15 February 1983, abstract, column 1, lines 46-68.	1-10
Y	US 4,352,826 A (PEARLINE et al) 05 October 1982, Abstract, Column 6, lines 50-61.	1-10

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	"T"	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"A"		document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
"E"		earlier document published on or after the international filing date
"L"		document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
"O"		document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
"P"		document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed
"X"		document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"Y"		document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"Z"		document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
09 OCTOBER 1999	09 NOV 1999

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Box PCT Washington, D.C. 20231 Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230	Authorized officer N. BHAT Telephone No. (703) 305-0661
---	---